

Unit 3:

Public Policy in Emergency Management



The Bottom Line

- Elected and Senior Officials "set the tone" and direction in the community for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities
- Leadership before, during, and after an incident will make a difference!
- Pre-incident relationships are key!





Before an Incident:

- Clearly define your expectations and goals for emergency management & community preparedness
- Understand risks and response capabilities
- Know the plan and make sure everyone else knows the plan





Before an Incident:

- Ensure the plan is current and tested (exercised) then updated
- Support efforts to address plan gaps or deficiencies
- Maintain up-to-date lists to ensure continuity of government
- Review emergency ordinances to ensure they are adequate



Before an Incident:

- Facilitate the creation of a community based mitigation process to implement a hazard mitigation plan
- Advocate for routine government activities which also promote everyday mitigation activities
- Develop the organizational capacity to design and carry out plan
- Create and maintain a community awareness program that promotes family preparedness



During Response to an Incident

- Consider the need for an emergency proclamation
- Know incident objectives
- Be knowledgeable about overall response
- Provide visible leadership
- Review key messages
- Communicate to the public the nature of event, status of community response, and what individuals should do



During Response to an Incident

- Make timely & appropriate Policy Decisions (initiate recovery planning at beginning of response)
- Obtain briefings before meeting with the media
- Brief other elected officials
- Maintain a written log of all actions you take – employing a scribe to log for you
- Know what you can and cannot influence
- Trust Your Staff



After an Incident:

- Continue to provide visible leadership
 - Guide determination of priorities
 - Opportunity to incorporate private sector partners
 - Consumer protection
- Meet with impacted constituents
- Implement your Recovery Plan
- Participate in 'after action' reviews/critiques
- Support identified corrective actions



After an Incident:

- Promote the timely completion of Preliminary Damage Assessments by individuals and businesses
- Facilitate the creation of a Recovery Task Force to plan and guide local recovery issues
- Secure funds to see community through recovery
- Ensure the organization and staffing of recovery
 - Encourage volunteerism as necessary



You do have help:

Emergency Management Authorities





Emergency Management Authorities

- RCW 38.52
- RCW 43.06
- WAC 118
- Local Ordinances



RCW 38.52.070 (Local)



Local Organizations, Establishment, Emergency Powers & Procedures

• (1) "Each political subdivision is authorized and directed to establish a local organization for emergency management IAW the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program: PROVIDED, that plan is submitted to the state director of emergency management for review..."

RCW 38.52.110

Use of Existing Services & Facilities

 (1) "directs all levels of government agencies to cooperate with requests for assistance directed toward public services, equipment, facilities, and supplies."



RCW 43.06.220

STATE OF THE STATE

State of Emergency – Powers of Governor

• (1) "The governor after proclaiming a state of emergency and prior to terminating such, may, in the area described by the proclamation issue an order prohibiting...(a) any person being on public streets; (b) any number of persons form assembling or gathering on public streets or parks..."



WAC 118-30-060 Emergency Plan

• (1) Each political subdivision shall maintain a current plan of operations which shall be based on a hazard analysis and as a minimum, include a basic document with the following elements...(a) mission or purpose, (b) organization and responsibilities, (c) concept of operations..."





Local Ordinances

Spell out who has responsibility for:

- Emergency management operations in normal, day-to-day activities;
- Policy decisions affecting long-term emergency management; and
- Final authority in actual disaster situations.





Use Hazard Analysis To Establish Policy

Hazard Analysis Requires:

- Knowledge of Community Hazards, Likelihood of Occurrence, Level of Intensity, and Location in the Community
- Knowledge of the Community How Hazards could affect Population, Property, Communication, Transportation, and Food Supply
- Typically, Local Emergency Management Team facilitates process and it is part of your Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



Legal Issues for Public Officials

- Legal Issues Exist
- Numerous RCWs cover liability issues
- Consult your County/City Attorney or State Attorney General for guidance





Roles and Responsibilities Summary

BEFORE

Legislative/Council

Funding
Priority Setting
Accountability
Authorities
Setting Emergency Powers

Executive/Mayor/City Manager

Support Administration of Emergency Management Programs

DURING

Legislative/Council

Constituent Relations
Situational Awareness
Review of Proclamation
Community Presence

Executive/Mayor/City Manager

Public Information
Proclamation
Prioritization of Resources
Mutual Aid
EOC Presence
Decision-making

AFTER

Legislative/Council

Allocation of \$\$
Reconstruction Costs
Codes/Compliance

Revision

Constituent Relations

Executive/Mayor/City Manager

Coordination of Recovery
Interaction with State &
Federal



